

ARUBA NEWS

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OCTOBER 16, 1942

Cost-of-Living Adjustment 35% Over 1941 Base Goes To Guilder-Paid Employees

Sliding Scale Used to Favor Lower-Paid Group Employees

On the completion of a cost-of-living survey last month and a review of this survey by members of the Employee's Advisory Committee, a cost-of-living adjustment was made on all guilder-paid wages, effective September 1.

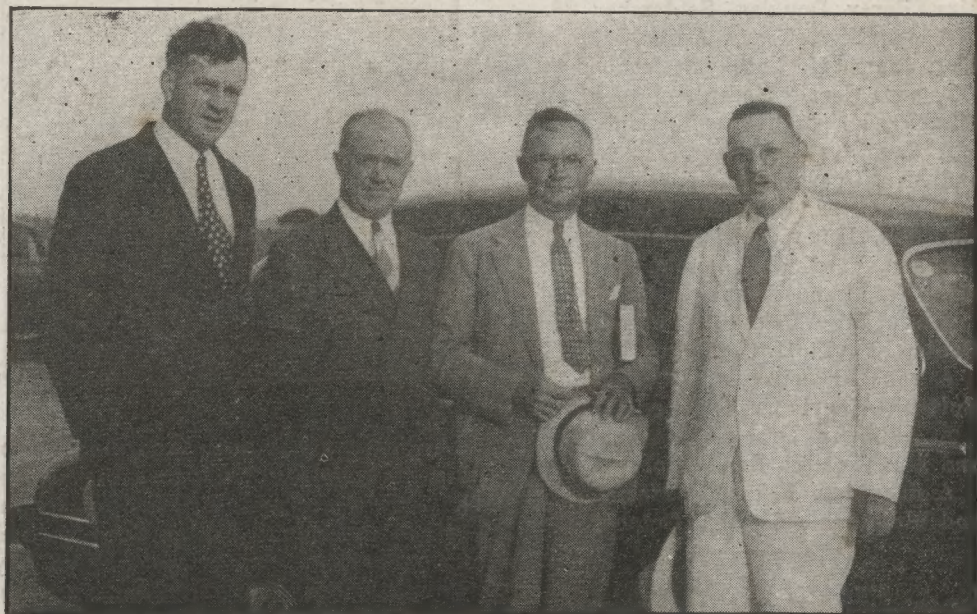
Since the survey had revealed that all wage groups were not affected equally by the increased prices, the employees' representatives and Management agreed that the adjustment be made on a sliding scale, favoring the lower-paid group who are most affected by prices rises.

The cost-of-living surveys conducted by the Company have closely followed the price situation since April, 1941, when the present series was undertaken. With the April, 1941 figures taken as an index, a ten per cent wage adjustment was made on September 1, 1941, and an additional five per cent, or 15 per cent over the base figure, was made on January 1, 1942. Further rises in living costs and the indication of a continued upward trend, reflected in detail by the latest survey made during July and August, brought about the September 1, 1942 adjustment to a 35 per cent increase over the base wages of the period prior to September 1, 1941.

Following this adjustment, it was indicated that a new basis will be established for further changes in salaries and wages. In normal times the cost of living has been one of the many factors considered in adjusting wages upward, and it has been an important factor. Due to changing worldwide conditions and practices, however, it will probably be impossible to regard it as so important a factor in the future.

An effort is being made to stop the endless circle of rising prices resulting in higher wages, and higher wages re-

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Three officials from the New York office arrived October 3 on an inspection trip of Lago refinery's current work. Left to right are F. W. Pierce, Executive Assistant to President Farish, W. J. Haley, President of Lago Oil & Transport Company, Ltd., and F. W. Abrams, a Director of Standard Oil Company (N. J.). At right is Vice-President and Resident Director L. G. Smith, who, with other members of the Management, met the visitors at the airport. The officials, who spent much time meeting various employee groups, including the Employees' Advisory Committee and the General Advisory Committee, were unanimous in their approval of the results employees are achieving on the major work at hand.

"Lago Thrift Foundation" Ta Distribui Fls. 150,000 Na Participantenan

*Un noticia importante pa participan-
tenan den "Lago Thrift Foundation"
(mas o menos 94 por ciento di tur em-
pleadonan cu tin derecho pa participa)
a worde duná cu publicamento di e si-
guiente anuncio dia 7 di October:*

E Junta di Administración di "Lago Thrift Foundation" tin e placer di anuncia cu e ganancia di e "Foundation" i e contribucionnan di Compania cu a worde haci na cuenta di empleadonan cu a kita fo'i empleo prome cu tin derecho ariba e placa ey, i cu a worde acumulá durante e año fiscal cu a termina dia 30 di September, 1942, lo worde distribuí entre participantenan cu ta aparece como tal den e registronan cu e fecha ey. E distribución aki, di mas a menos Fls.

150,000 lo worde cargá na cuenta di cada empleado 'riba e siguiente base:

Prome Parti — (Ganancia) Dos por ciento (2%) di e saldo favorable di cada participante lo worde cargá na su cuenta como su parti den e ganancia di e "Foundation".

Segundo Parti — (Contribucionnan di Compania haci na cuentanan di empleadonan cu a kita fo'i empleo prome cu tin derecho 'riba tal contribucionnan) Diez-un por ciento (11%) di e total di su propio contribucionnan i contribucionnan di Compania haci fo'i October 1, 1941 te September 30, 1942, lo worde cargá na su cuenta como su parti den e contribucionnan mencioná aki 'riba entre paréntesis.

E sumanan mencioná aki 'riba lo worde cargá na bo favor i lo aparece den e estado di cuenta individualmente over di e año cu a caba dia 30 di September, 1942 cual estado di cuenta lobo ricibi pronto.

NEW ARRIVALS

A daughter, Maria Sofia, to Mr. and Mrs. George Tremus, September 19.

A daughter, Mary Magdalena, to Mr. and Mrs. Noel Samson, September 21.

A daughter, Felomena Maria, to Mr. and Mrs. Hose Engelen, September 22.

A son Humphrey Rudolph, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Douglas, September 25.

A daughter, Tracy Ann, to Mr. and Mrs. James Harkness, September 29.

A son, Gerrit Heronimo, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederico Croeze, September 30.

A daughter, Josephine Mary, to Mr. and Mrs. George Ritchie, October 1.

A daughter, Elizabeth Opal, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo deVries, October 3.

A son, Ferdinand Arnold, to Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Avanzini, October 4.

A son, Jose Delano, to Mr. and Mrs. Denius Kruythoff, October 4.

A son, Francisco, to Mr. and Mrs. Epifanio Henriquez, October 4.

A daughter, Graciela Maria, to Mr. and Mrs. Toribio Ras, October 5.

A daughter, Felomena Maria, to Mr. and Mrs. Pablo deCuba, October 6.

Lago Thrift Foundation Distributes Fls. 150,000

All Participants Receive Share Of Earnings and Forfeitures According to Contributions

News of importance to participants in the Lago Thrift Foundation (totalling approximately 94 per cent of all guilderpaid employees who are eligible) was released October 7 when it was announced that Fls. 150,000 is to be distributed proportionately among them. This sum includes earnings of the Foundation, and the Company contributions forfeited by participants leaving the employ of the Company before becoming entitled to them, during the year ending September 30, 1942.

To each participant's thrift account will be added two per cent of his credit balance, as his share in the earnings of the Foundation. In addition, as his share of the forfeitures, each participant's thrift account will be increased by 11 per cent of the total of his own and the Company's regular contributions from October 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942.

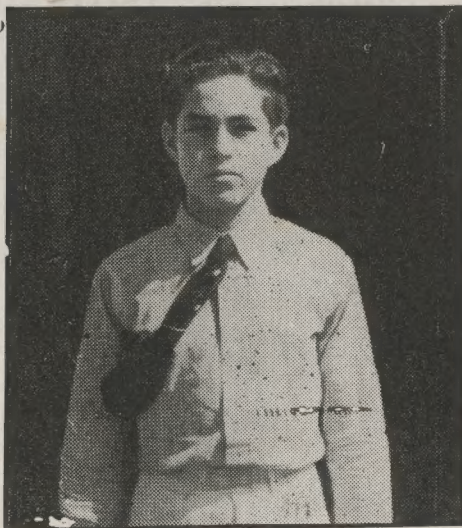
The announcement was made by the Lago Thrift Foundation's Board of Administration, which includes L. G.

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MacArthur, by Office Boy New Issue of Air Mail Stamps Out Next Week



General MacArthur, Commander of the United Nations forces in Australia, would undoubtedly recognize himself in the pencil sketch above, done by a Personnel department office boy who has a marked talent for drawing. The boy, Pedro Barrios, a new employee, is pictured below. He is 14 years old, is an Aruban, and has been drawing things for a long time. In addition to his skill at making his pencil behave, he has an exceptional visual memory—the picture was done at the Personnel building during his lunch hour, purely from memory of a picture of MacArthur he had seen some time before.



General MacArthur, Comandante di forzanan Aliado na Australia, indudable-

Later Release of New Regulars To Show Maps of All Islands

Stamp collectors, who are as numerous as the sands of the sea, are expecting to make important additions to their collections next week when 15 denominations of newly-designed air mail stamps will appear for the first time on October 20. Six new ordinary mail stamps are to be issued at a later date, as yet unannounced.

Persons holding supplies of the present series of air mail stamps can use them or exchange them up to October 30, after which they will be valueless except to collectors.

The air mail stamps include five different designs: the Netherlands and Curaçao with flying plane is used on the 10, 35, and 70 cent stamps. A plane above the Netherlands West Indies islands is shown on the 15 and 40 cents and Fls. 1.40 stamps. The map of Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire with a conventional airplane design embodied in the border is on the 20 and 45 cent and Fls. 2.80 stamps. A twin-engine Douglas bomber above an airport is on the 25 and 50 cent and five guilder stamps. A plane landing on the Curaçao airport is shown on the 30 and 60 cent and Fls. 10 stamps.

The later issue of ordinary stamps, in two colors, will have a particular interest in the fact that, in addition to bearing the image of Queen Wilhelmina, each will display a map of one of the six islands in the Curaçao territory. The one-cent shows the island of Bonaire, one-and-a-half cent shows St. Eustatius, two-cent shows Saba, two-and-a-half cent shows St. Martin, five cent shows Aruba, and six cent shows Curaçao.

mente lo reconoce su mes ariba e pinto-mento aki haci cu potlood door di un mucha di oficina den Departamento di Personal, kende aparentemente tin un bon talento pa pinta. Ariba e portret di mas abao nos ta mira e mucha-homber, Pedro Barrios, un empleado nobo. E ta Arubiano, tin 14 aña di edad i tin hopi tempo caba ta pinta. Ademá di su vocación pa pinta, e tin un memoria excepcional pa tur lo que e mira. Recordando un portret di MacArthur cu e a mira algun tempo pasá, Pedro a pinta esaki na Oficina di Personal durante ora di merdia, completamente fo'i memoria.

ARUBA **Esso** NEWS

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The next issue of the ARUBA ESSO NEWS will be distributed Friday, November 6. All copy must reach the editor in the Personnel building by Saturday noon, October 31.
Telephone 583

ROOM FOR PROGRESS

It wasn't so many years ago that the United States Congress was urged to close the Patent Office because "everything had been invented". That kind of thinking has always been common—probably the fellow who invented the wheel thought that human ingenuity had reached its highest point, and that nothing better could happen. True, it was one of the most important inventions in history, but it was only the beginning.

It is always "the beginning". The hundreds of ideas turned in to the "Coin Your Ideas" Committee every year since the plan started eight years ago, and the many dozens of awards paid each year, do not alter that fact. Neither do the skilled technicians whose business it is to find quicker and better ways of doing things.

There is always room for another idea, and right now there is more room than ever. A big job has got to be done, and an ocean of oil has got to be processed—and the top awards will go for the ideas that help the most, in big or little ways, to accomplish those two objects.



Oportunidad pa Progreso

Den temponan pasado hendenan hopi biaha lo a pensa cu tur cosnan den mundo cu tin di haci cu sabiduria, ya a worde descubri, i cu invencionnan haci door di hende, manera e maravillanan di radio of di aviación, ya no por worde haci mas perfecto di lo que nan ta. Soorto di pensamentonan asina ta cos di tur dia — probablemente e homber cu a inventa of traha e prome wiel den mundo tambe a pensa cu ingeniosidad humano a alcanza su extremo, i cu nada mihó por worde trahá of inventá. En verdad, esaki tawata un di e inventonan mas importante den henter historia di mundo, pero e tawata apenas e principio.

Semper e ta "apenas e principio". E centenares di ideanan cu ta worde sometí anualmente na e Comité di "Coin Your Ideas" desde cu esey a worde organizá ocho aña pasá, i e numeronan grandi di premios cu ta worde pagá tur aña, no ta cambia e verdad aki, tampoco e hecho cu tin trahadornan experto cu tin nan tempo dedicá na busca i haya metodonan mas ligé i mas mihó pa haci e trabaonan.

Ideanan nobo semper ta bon-biní, i awor sigur mas cu munca. Un trabao imenso mester worde haci, un enormidad di petroleo mester worde produci — i e premionan di mas grandi di "Coin Your Ideas" lo worde duná p'e ideanan cu, di un manera of otro, lo contribui mas na yuda realiza e dos objetonan aki.

WAR NEEDS (or why there are shortages)

The brass in 1,000 radio tubes would make 105 .30 caliber cartridges.

An average house contains 700 feet of electric wiring; a four-motored bomber needs 13,000 feet, or about two and a half miles; a battleship requires 845,000 feet, or more than 160 miles, of copper wire.

Sixteen light bulbs will supply an average household for two years; a battleship carries 7,000 bulbs in sockets and two spares for each one in use, or a total of 21,000.

There is enough rubber in a washing machine to make three gas masks. The aluminum in 370 of them would be enough for one training plane.

The zinc and copper in one automobile would make 2,400 .30 caliber cartridge cases.

Few will feel this shortage, but an accumulation of confiscated "moonshine" stills was contributed to a copper salvage drive in North Carolina.

The curtailment in typewriter production saves enough steel to build 540 light tanks, enough aluminum to build 70 fighter planes, enough tin to make 3,500,000 food cans for the armed forces, and enough rubber to make tires for 54 Flying Fortresses.

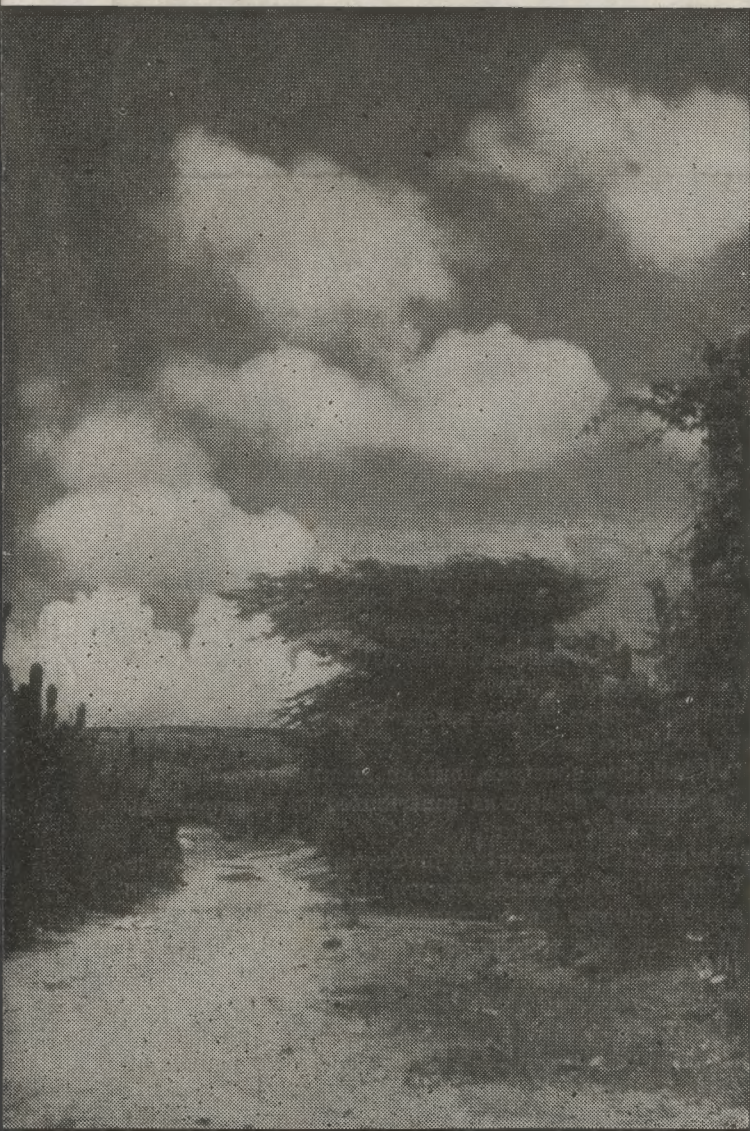
"Juke boxes" are "out" for the duration — 125 of them contain enough aluminum for a fighter plane. And getting along with your old golf clubs will save 3,000,000 pounds of steel for war purposes.

NEWS AND VIEWS

This gnarled and twisted veteran of many years battle against the trade winds might be called "king of the one-way trees".

A peaceful scene in rural Aruba, where the clouds always hurry in the same direction, and trees and bushes lean that way too as if trying to follow them.

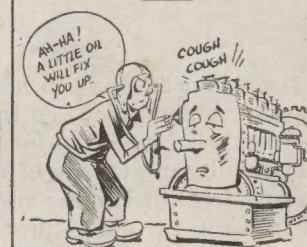
Un vista pastoral di Aruba, unda nubianan, suplá door di biento, ta core semper den e mes dirección, i matanan grandi i chiquito ta tuma tambe e dirección ey, como si fuera tratando di sigui e nubianan.



THE POCKETBOOK of KNOWLEDGE BY TOPPS



VANILLA COMES FROM AN ORCHID



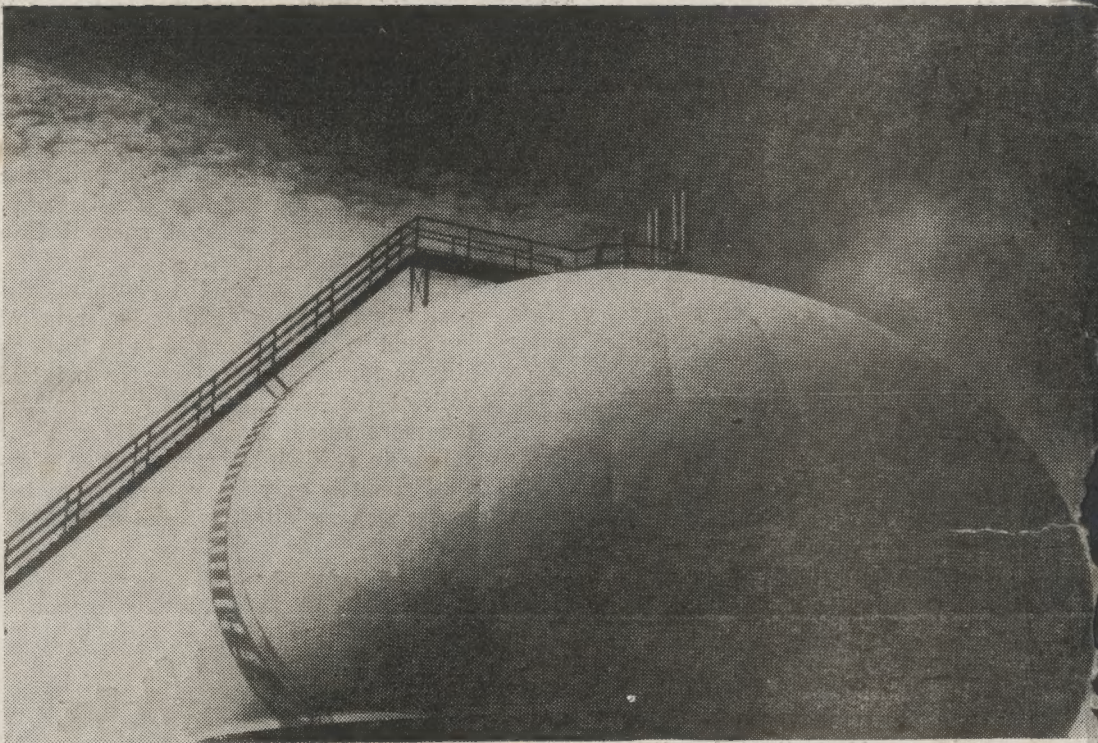
CONTACT MICROPHONES, OPERATING LIKE A DOCTOR'S STETHOSCOPE, NOW ENABLE AIRPLANE PILOTS TO LISTEN IN ON THEIR ENGINES AND DETECT TROUBLE BEFORE IT BECOMES SERIOUS



Industrial Design, Aesthetic and Otherwise

The spheroid at right blends gracefully with sky and clouds.

The "towmotor" below, a recent addition to Storehouse facilities, is plainly an "ugly duckling" so far as design is concerned, but is as useful as it is homely. Releasing many men for more important work, it can lift 4000 lbs. in one load, and transport it quickly from place to place. Also, it can hoist its loads as high as ten and a half feet for stacking. It is shown being operated by Eustace Martin, section head at the Lower Yard.



Hallowe'en, when small boys are likely to release a year's pent-up mischief, will probably be "given back" to the black cats in the United States this year. The garbage pails that used to be hung from lamp posts will be well-guarded, because unreplaceable, and apple-bobbing and doorbell-ringing should come back into their own.

A strange course, plus the loss (to Egypt) of one of their best players, combined to bring the C.P.I.M. golfers from Curaçao down to defeat in their second encounter with Lago's tee-and-green experts for the Smith-Noorduyn trophy October 3 and 4. Shown are all but a few members of both teams before the play started.



OLD ARUBA

In the September 25 issue, the NEWS published a translated digest of a travel article about Aruba, first published in Holland in 1911. The first installment told of the gold mining industry; this final one recalls the phosphate mines which prospered 60 years ago where Lago Colony now stands.

The Phosphate Mines

While the gold mines are found over the entire area of Aruba, such is not the case with the phosphate mines, which are only in the southeastern part of the island, around two low hills, the Cerro Colorado (*Lighthouse Hill*) and the Cerro Culebra (*Hospital Hill*). Early in 1909 phosphate was also discovered along a lower ridge situated a little to the north.

The Cerro Colorado is the extreme southeast tip of the island and is a round plateau about 33 meters above sea level covering an area of 22 hectares with vertical slopes. Enormous breakers pound these steep slopes, and the white foam can be seen miles away splashing high above the rocks.

The late J.H.W. Gravenhorst discovered phosphate at Aruba in 1874. It has been mined regularly since 1881 by the Aruba Phosphate Company. During the first years of exploitation it produced a good revenue for both the company and the Colonial Treasury, which received Fls. 8 per cubic meter, and total receipts for the Government up to 1895 amounted to Fls. 2,000,000.

However, in 1892, when prices began to fall due to the phosphate exploitation in Florida, the company began to work

at a loss, and finally in 1895 when the contract was modified, it had a deficit on its profit and loss account of more than Fls. 100,000, and although the concession terms are now a little more favorable, it has not yet succeeded in getting over this loss.

The exploitation of the phosphate deposits is relatively simple. The mineral is found in layers, sometimes as thick as six meters, deposited on the original rock of the hills and partly covered by the more recent limestone. Its color is yellow to reddish-brown and liver-colored. Primarily only the upper part of the layers was exploited, and not until 1889,



while digging a well, did they discover quite accidentally a subterranean continuation of the layers. The thickness of the layers varies greatly.

In the surface mining, holes of three feet in depth are drilled with hand drills and the phosphate is worked loose with dynamite. As operations go deeper we come across hollow rocks and finally under a roof of this type of rocks where a few pillars of phosphate are left standing to support the roof. Later these pillars of phosphate are removed as soon as the entire layer has been excavated and it makes no difference whether the roof falls in at some places. (*See cut*) This is a hazardous job and must be done very cautiously.

Simultaneously with the exploitation of the quarries at the surface, the deeper situated section of the layer is worked

by making a mine shaft, with enormous tunnels and vaults starting from that shaft.

The phosphate is shipped from San Nicolas Bay at the west coast of the island. Transportation from mines to docks is along a narrow gauge railway in trains of 20 tip wagons pulled by a locomotive. *Ed. note: The present road from Bungalow 177 to Lighthouse Hill was the roadbed of this old railroad. Ten years ago the ties could still be seen (and occasionally felt, as one drove over the road).*

The harbor is very safe, located on the leeward side and protected by a reef, but entering and leaving is difficult, and the phosphate company employed its own pilot until 1908, when the Government took over the pilot service. The company has its own tugboat to move the schooners loading its product.

The entire exploitation and other operations are under good management, and there is order and regularity.

A total of 446,445 tons of phosphate was exported during the period 1881 — 1909, while the maximum annual figure was reached in 1907, when exports aggregated 34,689 tons. Up to the present only first class phosphate has been mined, of a grade of more than 70 per cent calcium phosphate; however, there are still large quantities of unmined phosphate of less high quality due to a high percentage of detrimental substances. It is not so easy to find a market for this product, and its lower price would make it impossible to exploit it advantageously under the present concession terms.

Most of the phosphate is shipped to England, France, and the United States, and there processed to superphosphate by treating it with sulphuric acid, and used as artificial fertilizer.

Surface cave-ins show where the phosphate miners tunneled out under the caprock. (Note the natural pillars supporting roof near center of picture). In the lower right corner can be seen a great block of the original surface, which has settled into the mine. Much of this area, northeast of Hospital Hill, is said to be hollowed out underground.



E fotografia aki ta mostra con un di e daknan di cual nos ta papia den e articulo ariba página siguiente a zak kai aden i nos por mira unda e mineronan di fosphaat tawata traha bao di e baranca (Mira na centro di e portret e pilarnan cu e mineronan a laga pa sostene e dak). Abao, banda drechi, nos por mira un pida tera grandi cu a zak kai den e buracu. Nan ta bisa cu un gran parti di e terreno pa nort-west di Cero Corá ta fofa pa motibo di tonelnan grandi cu ta pasa bao di tera.

Aruba Di Antes

Den e número di dia 25 di September a sali un traducción di un artículo cu ta trata over di Aruba i cu a worde publicá na Holanda pa di prome vez na año 1911. E prome parti ta trata di e industria di minanan di oro; e último parti aki ta duna nos un relato di e historia di e minanan di fosphaat cu 60 año pasá tawata forma un industria importante ariba e mes terreno unda Lago ta situá awor.

Minanan di Fosphaat

Mientras e minanan di oro ta plamá over di casi henter e territorio di Aruba, e minanan di fosphaat ta situá na e parti Zuid-West di e Isla solamente, rond di dos cero chiquito, Cero Corá i Cero Culebra. Na principio di 1909 nan a descubri fosphaat tambe den un otro cero chiquito situá poco mas pa nort.

Cero Corá ta e punta mas pa Zuid-Oost di e Isla; e ta un cero rondó mas o menos 33 meter ariba nivel di lamá i ta cubri un terreno di 22 bunder cu bajadanan vertical. Olanan enorme ta bati contra e barancanan haltu i e spuma blancu por worde mirá fo'i hopi milla di distancia.

Na 1874 J. H. W. Gravanhorst a descubri fosphaat na Aruba. Minanan di fosphaat a worde explotá regularmente fo'i 1881 door di Aruba Phosphate Company. Durante e prome añanan di explotación, e minanan a produci un bon ganancia tanto pa e compania mes como tambe pa Tesorería Colonial. Gobierno tawata ricibi Fls. 8.00 pa meter cúbico di fosphaat, i te na 1895 e cantidad total cu a worde pagá na Gobierno como derecho di mina tawata un suma di Fls. 2,000,000.

One of the last visible evidences of the flourishing phosphate mines of 40 years ago is this concrete-lined water tank, hollowed out of the coral, to be seen next to the road from the Colony to San Nicolas. In the refinery's early days a boiler, crumbling from exposure to the north shore's corrosive breezes, still stood to the right of the tree. (The solitary tree is the only unplanted one on the northeastern end of the island).

Un evidencia di e minanan di fosphaat cu 40 año pasá tawata asina floreciente ta e tanki di awa aki, gepleister pa banda paden cu cement. E ta keda na un banna di camina cu ta bai fo'i Hospital di Lago pa Costa. Diez año pasá ainda nos por a mira huntu cu e tanki un "boiler" grandi di hero, pero esey a frustia caba, lagando solamente e tanki conoci bao number di regenbak.

Na 1892, sin embargo, ora prijs di fosphaat a cuminsa baha, ocasioná door di explotación di fosphaat na Florida, e compania tawata traha cu pérdida, i na 1895, tempo e contract cu Gobierno a worde modificá, e tawatin ya un pérdida di mas di Fls. 100,000, cual pérdida no por a worde recobra.

E explotación di e depósitonan di fosphaat ta relativamente simple. E mineral ta worde hayá den forma di capanan. E capanan aki, algun vez te na 6 meter diki, ta depositá den e baranca di e cero, i ta cubrí parcialmente cu piedra di kalki. Su color ta geelbruin. Den di principio solamente e parti di mas ariba di e capa tawata worde sacá, i te na 1889, mientras nan tawata cobando un poz, nan a descubri, puro pa casualidad, cu e capanan tawata continua bao di tera.

Den minanan ariba tera, buraconan di tres pia hundu ta worde borá cu boor di man i e fosphaat ta worde gelos cu dinamiet. Unda e minanan ta birá mas hundu, e mineronan ta coba bao un dak di baranca lagando pilarnan di fosphaat pa sostene e dak. Despues cu henter e capa di fosphaat a worde saca, e pilarnan aki ta worde kitá i no ta importa si e dak kai na algun lugá (mira e fotografia). E trabao aki ta peligroso i mes-ter worde hací cu masja hopi cuidao.

Na e mes tempo cu e parti di mas ariba di e capa ta worde cobá, e parti mas hundu tambe ta worde sacá, door di traha un "shaft" fo'i cual tunnelnan enormemente grandi ta plama.

E fosphaat ta worde barcá fo'i haaf di San Nicolas cu ta keda na e costa zuid di e isla. Transportación fo'i e minanan ta tuma luga pa medio di trennan di 20 wagon halá pa un locomotief. E haaf ta bon protegí fo'i biento i ta cerá fo'i door di un rif dilanti dje, pero e boca di e haaf ta difícil, i e compania di fosphaat tawata emplea su mes loods te na año



1908, ora Gobierno a tuma over e servicio di loodsnan. E compania tin su mes touwboot pa hala e brignan cu ta carga su producto.

Fo'i 1881 pa 1909 un total di 446,445 ton di fosphaat a worde exporta, mientras cu e cantidad máximo pa año a worde alcanzá na 1907, durante cual e exportacion a yega na 34,689 ton. E fosphaat cu ta worde explotá te awor ta di un clase superior cu ta contene mas di 70% di calcio, pero ainda tin gran cantidad di fosphaat cu no ta a worde sacá pa motibo di ta un calidad menos superior debido na e porcentaje haltu di substancianan malu. No ta asina facil pa haya mercado pa e producto aki i ademas e prijs cu ta asina abao no ta permiti pa e fosphaat aki por worde explotá ventajosamente bao di e presente término- nan di e contract cu Gobierno.

Mayor parti di e fosphaat ta worde barcá pa Inglatera, Francia, i Estados Unidos na unda e ta worde hací mas puro, tratando e cu ácido sulfúrico i despues e ta worde usá como mest artificial pa gorda tera.



Going Up



Zeros on the baseball scoreboard at the Lago Sport Park are likely to develop facial expressions, with the small boys who keep the score adding eyes, noses, mouths, and occasionally ears and hair to any zeros they record. Usually they don't resemble anyone, but one recently bore a striking resemblance to the standard newspaper caricature of President Roosevelt. One of the young artists is shown below, at work on a new "goose-egg".



Albert Nichols, Esso Garage pitcher, took over home plate too in this play September 27, when a passed ball was quickly relayed to him by catcher Felipe to tag out a San Lucas runner coming in from third. Final score: 8 to 4 for the Garage, which took a firmer grip on the championship.

SCORES

Baseball

September 13	
Esso Garage	4
Comets	0
(Note: This score was incorrectly reported as Garage 11, San Lucas 3).	
September 20	
San Lucas	13
Artraco	5
September 27	
Garage	8
San Lucas	4
October 4	
Artraco	9
Comets	2

SPORT PARK NOTES

by Robert Vint

Garage Team Champs

Miguel Felipe's Esso Garage spark plugs are the 1942 Champions of the Sport Park baseball league. The race for top honors in league play was finally decided October 4 by Artraco's win over the Army Comets.

Coming to life with a bang after San Lucas had bumped off the Garage boys in an early season encounter, the Garage team tasted defeat from the offerings of only one other league competitor, the Comets, on August 2, though Artraco cooled the Garage boys down a bit July 26 when they threw a ninth-inning scare into the new champs.

Old Wounds Healed

Artraco suffered most of the season from poor ball-handling in spots and from disharmony among the players. Tiado's receiving plugged one gap, and Moreno and Richardson's co-managing at last provided the proper spirit, which brought out the team's real playing ability. Artraco has one more game, which they would rather win than any other — the final of the season, with the Garage. This will be played on the 18th, and it should be quite a show. Game time: 1:30 p.m.

Odds and Ends

A few bouquets are due San Lucas and the Comets, for their spirit all through the season. The breaks of the game did not always come their way, but they were in there trying until the last out was made.

Among those who heckle Luther Pan-nelfect during his times at bat are some of his strongest admirers. Luther crossed the boys up when he sent a slashing single to center field, providing the spark for his team mates to turn the tables on San Lucas.

Best crack of the week: the fans at a game between the Army Comets and Artraco were complaining about the umpiring, as fans will. "You're terrible", a fan yelled at the plate umpire; "you don't even know the rules of baseball". Another fan replied, "How do you expect him to? They don't print 'em in Braille for the blind".

Football

Everything is shaping up for another one of those dog eat dog races in the football league. The four top teams are kicking one another silly, the Unidos are getting up to a point where they

Lago Sport Park Baseball Championship Cup Presentation October 18 — 2 p.m.

are dangerous, and sometime this season the other hot rivals are going to make the San Nicolas Jrs. cry for mercy.

Football

September 13	
Unidos	2
R.C.B.	2
September 16	
Unidos	2
Schuttery	2
September 16	
Unidos	3
Paramount	1
September 20	
Unidos	7
Union	0

SCHEDULE OF PAYDAYS

Semi-Monthly Payroll	
October 1—15	Friday, October 23
October 16—31	Saturday, November 7
Monthly Payroll	
October 1—31	Tuesday, November 10

NEW BASIS

From Page 1

sulting in more rising prices, with a net benefit to no one. If prices continue on an upward trend, however, it may not be economically feasible to keep wages and living costs in the close balance that has been maintained in the past; a general lowering of the standard of living will be inevitable as one of the accompaniments of war, and as one of the sacrifices everyone must make. Luxuries will have to be given up, and a greater percentage of income will have to be devoted to essentials.

FLS. 150,000

From Page 2

Smith, Chairman, Lt. Governor I. Wagemaker, F. S. Campbell, B. T. Henriquez, and T. C. Brown. W. C. Colby is Secretary of the Foundation.

Statements of individual accounts for the year ending September 30, 1942, including the additional credits, will be sent to participants in the near future.

Hydro - Poly - Alky Course Graduates Twenty-Two Men

Graduation exercises for the men in the process training course in the Hydro-Poly-Alky department were held on September 25, with 22 employees receiving diplomas from department head J. C. Souder.

The course, in progress since January, 1941, has included a detailed study of each of the three plants in the department. Its purpose was to give each man participating a clear understanding of the processes being carried on, of the equipment being used, and of the relation existing between plants in the department and between the department and others in the refinery.

O. S. Mingus, Division Superintendent, spoke on the value of a training course of this type. Process Superintendent J. S. Harrison told the graduates of the need for continued cooperation between all men working in each part of the refinery, and mentioned that although the course which has just been concluded will give the men who took it a better picture of operations in their own department, it is only the beginning of their knowledge of the refining industry.

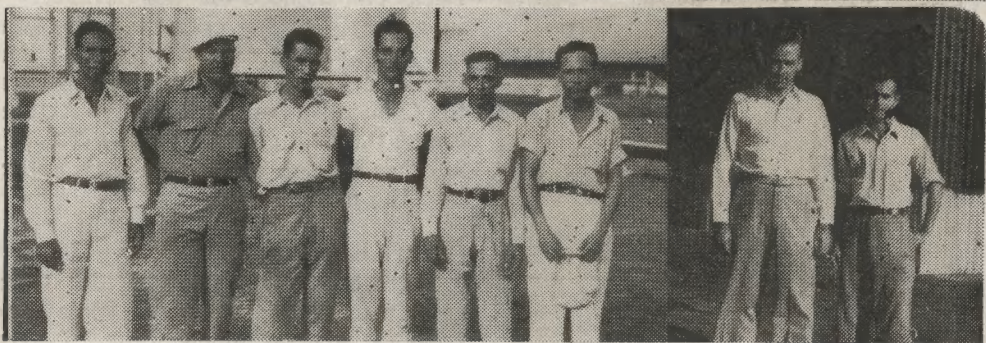
Mr. Souder spoke on the real measure of the benefits derived from the training course, which will be indicated by each man's actual performance. He then presented the diplomas, after which one of the graduates, Johannes Arrindell, expressed the appreciation of the whole group for the training which they had received.

35% Aumento Ariba Ganamento 1941 pa Empleadonan Pagá na Florin Como Ajuste pa Costo Di Bida

E Gruponan di Empleado cu Ganamento Abao Miho Favorecí

Despues di a completá un estudio di costo di bida luna pasá, cual estudio a worde revisá door di miembronan di e Comité Consultativo di Empleadonan tur empleadonan pagá na florin a worde duná un aumento di ganamento, cuminzando dia 1 di September, 1942, como un ajuste pa costo di bida cu a bira mas cara.

Siendo cu e estudio a mustrar cu tur e gruponan di empleados no ta worde afectá igualmente door di e subimento di prijsnan, e representantenan di e empleadonan i directiva di Compania a cum-



Shown above are the men who graduated from the Hydro-Poly-Alky job training course. In the top picture, left to right: Henri Donk, Rupert Bishop, James Brunings, Victorio Tromp, Herbert Williams, Ager Fleming, Johannes Arrindell, Eugene Lieuw, Edwin Ferrol, Jan Montnor, George Tondou, Willem de Miranda, and Samuel Joseph. Lower picture, Siwart Samson, Harry Brank, Max van Bochove, Charles Morales, Robert Currie, Daniel Nicolaas, Arthur Johnson, and Jeronimo Gomes. Alexander Lie-Hap-Po also completed the course, but was on vacation when the picture was taken.

Dia 25 di September e hombernan cu nos ta mira aki 'riba a termina cu bon exito un curso di estudio den Hydro-Poly-Alky Plant.

recí.

Den e estudionan di costo di bida, Compania a sigui cuidadosamente e cambionan di prijsnan na Aruba desde April, 1941, tempo e promé estudio a worde cuminzá. Tumando e costo di bida na April, 1941, como base, un 10% di aumento di sueldonan a worde duna dia 1 di September, 1941, i un 5% adicional a bolbe worde duná dia 1 di Januari, 1942, di manera cu empleadonan a haya un total di 15% di aumento ariba nan ganamento cu fecha di April 1941. E último estudio di costo di bida cu a worde hací durante Juli i Augustus di e aña aki, a indicá cu costo di bida ta sigui aumenta, i como resultado di esaki un aumento adicional a bolbe worde duná cuminzando dia 1 di September, 1942, lo que a trece e total di aumento na un 35% di e ganamento durante e periodo promé cu September, 1941.

Despues di a hací e ajuste aki di sueldonan, a worde duná di conoce cu cambionan futuro di ganamentonan lo worde hací di acuerdo cu un base nobo cu lo worde establecí. Den temponan normal, costo di bida semper tawata un di e factornan importante pa worde considerá ora ta aumenta ganamentonan. Pa motibo di cambio den condicionnan i procidimentonan door di henter mundo, lo ta

probablemente imposible pa sigui considera esey como un factor asina importante den di futuro.

Un esfuerso ta worde hací actualmente pa stop e repitimento sin fin di hisamento di sueldo cu ta resulta den aumento di ganamentonan, i ganamentonan mas haltu cu ta bolbe resulta den hisamento di prijsnan, sin cu ningun hende realmente ta sali cu ganancia. Si prijsnan di articulonan di bida sigui subi, sin embargo, por ta cu economicamente lo no ta posible mas pa sigui mantene ganamentonan i costo di bida ariba e mes nivel manera esey tawata worde hací anteriormente. Hendenan lo no por sigui biba ariba e mes pia cu nan tawata costumbrá; inevitablemente e manera di biba lo mester bai atrás como consecuencia di guera i un di e hopi sacrificianan cada un di nos mester haci. Cosnan di lujo lo mester worde lagá un bada i un porcentaje mas grandi di ganamentonan lo mester worde dedicá na necesidnan di tur dia.

SAFETY PAYS
Seguridad Ta Lo Miho